NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1876.

CABINET CHANGES.

THREE NOMINATIONS APPROVED. EDWARDS PIERREPONT TRANSFERRED TO THE EN GLISH MISSION-JUDGE TAFT BECOMES ATTOR-NET-GENERAL-"DON" CAMERON OF PENNSYL-VANIA IS MADE SECRETARY OF WAR-THE CHANGES REGARDED AS A MOVE IN THE INTEREST OF MR. CONKLING.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.-Political circles in Washington were stirred to their center to-day by the unexpected and surprising action of the President in making two changes in his Cabinet, in nominating Judge Taft to be Attorney-General, and J. "Don' Cameron to the portfolio of War, and transferring to the English Mission his late Attorney-General, Edwards Pierrepont. For once the President got shead of the newspapers, and no intimation or suggestion had been made public that such changes were contemplated. Many months ago a report, which, however, was generally discredited, was circulated that Judge Pierrepont would be nominated as Minister to England; but, so far as known, the name of Judge Taft, the new Secretary of War, was never mentioned in connection with the office of Attorney-General, to which he is now called. And the nomination of J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, for Secretary of War, was wholly unlooked for. The changes are so entirely outside the usual course of affairs, that a motive, aside from the desire to fill a vacant foreign mission, is sought by the politicians.

The significance of the President's action is found in "Don" Cameron's nomination. No reason of a public nature exists to-day why he should be Secretary of War that did not exist at the time of Judge Taft's appointment, and there has always been among Pennsylvania politicians any number of good party reasons why that State should be represented in the President's Cabinet. When the office of Sec retary of the Interior went begging a few months ago, "Don" Cameron was as willing as he is to-day to make one of the favored seven, and there is no reason to suppose that he is better fitted to be the head of the War Office than to be Secretary of the Interior. All these facts, and which it is not necessary recount here, go to show what is acknowledged here on every side, that the President had a motive in placing the son of the old Warwick of Pennsylvania among his constitutional advisers. The motive is readily understood by politicians in Washington. THE TRIBUNE several months ago, in a dispatch from this city, made the unequivocal statement that Gen. Grant was in favor of the nomination of Senator Conkling for the Presidential succession. This dispatch was vociferously denied on the authority of the White House and all concerned, but it nevertheless was true. This point should be borne in mind, while attention is called to the fact that Senator Cameron is supposed to hold the Republican party of Pennsylvania as a pilot holds his wheel, which responds to his slightest touch, now to starboard, now to port, and Senator Cameron has been rather reticent, so far as the Presidential candidates are concerned. He did not want to antagonize Mr. Morton in the National Committee, and he has professed friendship for Mr. Blaine, and he has been on the closest relations with Mr. Conkling. In the expressive language of a politician, "The old fox has been ducking to them." He has professed to be honestly and sincerely for Hartranft, but everybody familiar with the old gentleman's ways knows that he is not the sort of man in the declining years of his power to nurture a young man to succeed him one of these days whom cares nothing for, when he was ambitious for his ambitious son. It is plain, then, that his prefer ence for Hartranft is no more than that of half the Pennsylvania politicians, who merely want to pay their brave young Governor the compliment of a

vote for President in the National Convention. It is for Pennsylvania's second choice that Blaine and Conkling and Morton are contending, and that Mr. Cameron might give it to Mr. Conkling is why "Don" Cameron has been made Secretary of War. The question now is, Can the old gentleman deliver the goods. A great many well-informed politicians from that State affirm that he cannot, but it is a question that cannot now be answered, and a month's

time will demonstate. There was a rumor here several days ago, which innner circles, that the President contemplated the removal of Postmaster-General Jewell, and placing in his office a Pennsylvanian, in order to control the Pennsylvania delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. It had a firm foundation of truth, but the later expedient of transferring Secretary Taft to the Department of Justice accomplishes the same purpose, and enables Senator Cameron to contemplate his own son occupying the position he held at the beginning of the war. As to the other appointments they are well received. Judge Pierrepont, who has been generally acceptable as Attorney-General, will certainly be an improvement on Gen. Schenck as Minister to England; and Judge Taft will make a very acceptable Attorney-General. During his brief service as the head of a department, he has been thorough, modest, industrious, and capable, and it may be said he is better fitted for the new position than for the

one he has just vacated. The appointment of Mr. Cameron provokes much criticism. He is generally regarded as a gentleman of somewhat remarkable executive ability, but otherwise there is little about him to commend him to the high place. He has, however, had a much wider experience than a majority of those whom the President has called to his Cabinet at different times, and will be a decided improvement on Gen. Belkuap. Some enemies of the Cameron family here say that "Don's" executive ability is over rated, from the fact that he mismanaged the Northern Central Railroad to such an extent while Vice-President and President that he nearly ruined it, and received a vote of censure from the Board of Directors. A story is also brought up that he was improperly prominent when his father was Secretary

of War in horse and mule contracts. The nominations were hurried through the Senate with unusual haste, and were all confirmed within an hour after their arrival at the Capitol. They were informally referred to the appropriate commit tees, and reported back at once without ever seeing a committee-room. Messrs. Cameron and Taft were confirmed without a word against them, but Judge Pierrepont received some pretty heavy hits on account of his "discouraging witnesses" letter and his general conduct in the St. Louis whisky cases. Senator Cameron, who is personally a very popula man among his brother Senators, was very warmly congratulated on all sides.

CARE WITH WHICH THE PRESIDENT CONCEALED HI PURPOSES - MR. PIERREPONT TO DEPART FOR ENGLAND AT ONCE-THE HONOR UNEXPECTED TO MR. CAMERON - HE WILL SOON DECIDE WHETHER OR NO HE WILL ACCEPT IT.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL! Washington, May 22 .- The Cabinet changes to-day and the nomination of Judge Pierrepont as Min-ister to England were the occasion of great surprise in all quarters. So carefully had the intentions of the President in this regard been con-cealed, that with the exception of Mr. Fish and the gentlemen directly personally inter-ested the other members of the Cabinet were not aware of the arrangement until the nominations had been sent to the Senate. Judge Plerreport will take immediate steps to depart for England, and Judge Taft will, without lay, take charge of the Department of Justice. Judge Plerrepont will probably arrive in England before the termination of correspondence with the British Govent on the Winslow extradition case. Mr. Cameron has selegraphed to his friends here that he very highly

es the honor conferred upon him by the Presi-

dent and the Senate; that it was entirely unexpected; | Haven school, and at the end of his course began the hopes to be here in a few days, and in the mean time will decide whether he will accept the office.

SENTIMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

RECEPTION OF "DON" CAMERON'S APPOINTMENT-THE BOLDEST MOVE YET MADE IN THE INTEREST OF MR. CONKLING-MEN WHO WILL NOT BE THUS

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.!

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—The appointment of Don" Cameron to the War Office has thrown the political part of the city into an uprear. It is regarded on all sides as the boldest move yet made on the chessboard in favor of Senator Conkling and for the slaughter of Mr. Blaine. Pennsylvania sends 58 votes to Cincinnati, and casts 29 votes in the Electoral College, being second only heads the delegation to Cincinnati. The pending delegates from the State are, as a whole, made up of that trading class of politicians which have for the last ten or fifteen years controlled Penusylvania politics, and belittled it in the eyes of the nation; men who are always ready to sell out, and, before they cast their votes in National Cabinet appointment, or at least the smaller loaves and

All that can be said of "Don" Cameron's history is that he is the son of his father, and his legitimate successor in political power. For several years past he has een the active spirit of every Republican Convention in the State, and the present delegation to Cincinnati was of his own composition, arranged in a back room of the Lochiel House at Harrisburg. It was noticed at the time that the roll of members was made up without a consultation with the delegates themselves, and in one or two instances-those of Chester and Berks Counties-Mr. Cameron selected his men in direct opposition to the wishes of the county representatives, and the protest of Berks is to-day upon the records of the Convention.

From a knowledge of the politics of the State, de rived from consultation with leading men, I am convinced that the part Pennsylvania will play at Cincinnati this year will be similar to that played in Chicago in 1860, when the vote of this State was transferred by tinet understanding and pledge that Mr. Simon Cameron should secure the portfolio of the Minister of Wara portfolio which he handed over to his successor with his record branded upon it in the shape of a vote of cen sure by the House in 1862, introduced by Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, in which the phrases "money corruptly expended in the War Office under Mr. Cameron has already amounted to more than the expenses of the Fleyd administration in four years " were conspicuous. This year Mr. Cameron has secured his consideration in is by no means certain. Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly have a large following in the delegation coming from the ranks of the Independents who succeeded in getting on the roll. But it is believed that the bulk of the votes will be east for Mr. Conkling as against Mr. Blaine.

The appointment of Internal Revenue Supervisor Tut-Babcock exonerator, is understood to be another link in the Cameron chain. There is a very distinct prospect that there will be a fight against the Cameron-Conk ng power by the local men here. Mr. Stokley, the Mayor, is not only a personally pure and good local magstrate, but possesses positive powers as a leader in pol-iles, and if he should refuse to consent to the bargain an sale, and join forces with Morton McMichael, the district ham, the last Postmaster, who is a pronounced Blatne nan, and ex-District-Attorney Mann, who to-night says he will not be handed over body and trousers in this way. there will be very breezy times in the private caucuses nati. Philadelphia will have twelve voices, and Mr.

skley will be able to manipulate every one of these. There is to be said in conclusion—and it may have more weight than any of the preceding—that this delegation was instructed for Gov. Hartranft, and a great many of the delegates are sincerely attached to him, and Mr. Mann, who represents that special element, will consider that, if there is to be any trading at Cinconnati, it interest. While being ready to go for Mr. Blaine of their own accord, after Gov. Hartranft falls out of the ballot, they will not be dragooned into the Conkling line of

Under the caption "Grant's Auction Slaughter," Alex ander McClure, one of the surewdest observers of politics in the State, will say in to-morrow's Times,

which he edits:

Biaine is the Casar of the conspiracy, and the keen political death-thrust was aimed at him yesterday with pittless purpose. For several weeks past Blaine has been making rapid strides toward the Cheinant nomination, and Gen. Grant would crucify him for the plaudits which the nation accords him. Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey have just wheeled into the Blaine column in the utter contempt of the wishes of the power at the capital. Pennsylvania was trembling in the balance between Blaine and the next prominent candidate, and J Box Cameron was the ass between the hundles of the ripened fruit and the heir of the Cameron dynasty, took the war pertfello with Conking orders, and will harangue the multitude in the Chetmatt market-place over the body of the betraved and murdered Haine by the reaction against the Presidential trade. But Lidne will fail with the pillars that have supported the high contracting parties, while parting the raiment of Republicanism. Cameron will fail to nominate Cankling, but he will have his Cabinet chair secure for a year; will go into history as a Minister of State, and he will not pause to weep over the plies of slain behind aim. That there will be disappointments butter, deep, and lasting in the attempted execution of the programme, will be but history repeating itself. But the chief jockeys will attain their foremost bent, and Conking will be ground to powder.

powder. He takes into the Cabinet a measure of practical ability He takes into the Cabinet a measure of practical ability raised an administrative position that will not be surpassed by any of his fellow-inhisters and equaled by but lew of them, and he will rule as quite above the average of Grant's Cabinet exponents. He fairly represents Republicanism in Pennsylvania, and it is most fit that he should bear the garlands as he has been allowed to fashion them. His entrance into the Cabinet but turns the glass of Republicanism upon itself, and the picture is simply reflected truth. astrion them. His en-be glass of Republican simply reflected truth.

The city papers in the morning will bristle with editorials on the Cameron ap ointment or be conspicuous with brilliant flashes of silence. Col. Forney of The Press will adopt the latter policy, notwithstanding the lodged hate he bears Cameron. He makes a brief para-graph, in which he praises Taft and Pierrepont and says of Cameen: "He is the only Cabinet appointment President Grant has conferred upon the great State of Pennsylvania since the brief interregnum reluctantly filled by Mr. Adolph E. Borie. For this late recognition we are of course expected to be obediently sensible." He says privately, however, "I believe the people are ready submit to any wrong, and it is with them to regulate Mr. Cameron's appointment. At a private company to-night at Mr. Joseph Patterson's, given to the poet Longfellow, Messrs. Childs, Forney, McMichael, Thomas A. Scott, Col. Sandford, Sir Charles Reade, Henry C. Carey, Henry Armitt Brown, Daniel Dougherty, John Welsh, and the poet's son Charles were present. The Cabinet appointments were the subject of a conversation, which

THE TRIBUNE'S FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CHANGES.

From The Tribune of May 8. There is a Washington story-a little better authorzed perhaps than most of those which filter to us through private sources from the capital-to the effect that the President feels the necessity of reorganizing his Cabinet somewhat in such a way as to give force in the approaching campaign to his personal preferences. It is supposed that those preferences are for Mr. Conkling, but that, aside from the desire to help Conkling, there is a strong feeling that before the campaign opens the Administration needs to get itself into a little better form before the country, and to that end needs some change in the Cabinet which would secure popular approval. The story goes that in casting about to see how the change can best be made, nobody has been found whom it would be easier to displace than Judge Pierrepont, while the English mission is quite handy and could be promptly used as a convenient haven

EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Edwards Pierrepont, the new Minister to England, was born on March 4, 1817, in North Haven, Conn., and accordingly is 59 years of age. At the age of 24 years he graduated from Yale College, with the honors of his class, one of his ancestors, the kev. James Pierrepont, having moved to New-Haven in 1700 and been one of the founders of the College. Remaining in the city after he had taken his degree, he studied law in the New-

cumstances induced him, five years later, to return to the East, when he at once, in 1847, resumed practice in the City of New-York. During the ten succeeding years Mr. Pierrepont met with a notable success at the bar, and one year later, when a vacancy occurred in the Superior Court by the death of Judge Oakley, was chosen to fill the position. Three years later E. D. Morgan was Governor, and in a letter to him he resigned the office, and thenceforth ceased to act with the Demo eratic party, having pointed out in his letter of resignation the dangers which the Slavery discussion was hastening upon the country. When the attack was make on Fort Sumter, he at once gave a hearty support to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and at the formation of the Union Reform Committee was one of the most active and prompt of its supporters. Shortly afterward, in April, 1861, he was chosen one of the orators on the occasion of the memorable demonstration in Union-square. From that time onward, through the Administration of

President Lincoln, Judge Pierrepont continued an earnest supporter of the Union cause, and in the darkest days of the Summer of 1863 was prominent among those who win. During the Presidential campaign of 1864, few in New-York will forget the address he delivered in the Cooper Union, which had a national circulation. Until 1869 Judge Pierrepont continued his law practice in this city, being engaged in several noteworthy cases, in which he became associated with some of the leading practitioners at the bar. In the Merchant, Gardner and Freeman will cases, the second of them being tried in 1864, he was engaged as counsel. In the Freeman case, James T. Brady and William M. Evarts also took part; and at the time of the libel suit of Mr. Opdyke against Thurlow Weed he was engaged by the defendant with William M. Evarts. Per-John H. Surratt in 1867 for complicity in the assassina tion of President Lincoln. In the following year he gave much attention to the campaign, and aided very largely in the election of Gen. Grant. Immediately after his in auguration, President Grant appointed him United States District-Attorney for Southern New-York, but he resigned worker in the movement against Ring, which began in the Fall the succeeding year being one of the "Committee of In 1872 he again supported Gen, Grant for the Presidency, and shortly after the inauguration was offered the Russian mission, which he declined. At the annual commencement of Columbia College at Washing which bonors were again conferred upon him two years later by Yale College. In March, 1874, he wrote a letter to Senator Sherman on the financial question, in which he advocated the resumption of specie payments. In April, 1875, he was appointed Attorney-General, and since his connection with that office has been before the the Government toward the disturbances in Mississippi last Summer, and the proscention of the St. Louis whisk frauds. In the latter case his famous "W! sky Letter" drew forth wide comment.

ALPHONSO TAFT.

The President's appointee to the office of Attorney-General, Alphonso Taft, late Secretary of War, came prominently before the country in March of this year, when he was called to the office which he now vacates. He had previously enjoyed a wide and successful home for great integrity and ability. In the south-westroughly esteemed. He was born in Townsend, Vt., Nov. 5, 1810, being an only child of parents who enafor several generation. He began teaching school at 16 years of age, and in 1829 entered the Freshman Class at Yale College, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1833. Two years afterward he accepted a tutorship at Yale, being in that capacity while William M. Evarts was a student at the College. During his service as tutor be gave his leisure time to the study of law, and, in 1840, opened an office in Cincinnati, where rapidly gained an extensive practice and had to reload. charge of many important cases, among them being 26 years were given to his private profession, and at the end of that time he was chosen Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. In the mean time he had not been without a brief experience in political affairs. The slavery actitution, occasioned by the repeal of the Mis-souri Compromise and the passage of the Nebraska bill, which crystallized into the first Republican Convention that nominated a President-that of 1856, when Gen. Fremont was chosen as the candidate—found Judge Taft Ohio against George H. Pendleton, by whom he was deber of the Board of Education, which office he held for 25 years. He has been a member of the Board of Truses of the University of Cincinnati since its foundation and trustee of the Cincinnati Southern Raffroad. He has alwas taken great interest in the cause of education, and has had four sons educated at the public high schools preparatory to their course at college, and the fifth has now nearly reached graduation and will soon

At the close of his first term as Judge of the Superior Court he was reflected, and at the following election was again chosen to the same place, receiving the unanfmous vote of both political parties. He is now one of the rustees of Yale College, and in 1867 received from that Institution the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the last canvass for Governor of Ohio, his name was men-tioned for the place at the same time with that of Gov. in a dispatch to one of the delegates; "I cannot allow my name to be used against Judgo Taft. He is an able and pure man, and a sound Republican. I would not accept a nomination in a contest with him." Some time accept a nomination in a contest with him." Some time previous to this, he had delivered an opinion on the school question, which incurred the enalty of certain people; and in Convention, after he had received 186 v. tes, his name was withdrawn. During the canvass he made several species for Gov. Hayes and hard money, some of which attracted wide attention. On March 7, 1876, President Gram nominated him for Secretary of War, to fill the variancy caused by the resignation of Gen. Beiknap, and he was unanimously confirmed.

J. DONALD CAMERON.

J. Donald Cameron, the new recipient of the portfello of War, is the eldest son of Senator Simon and is now about 48 years of age, 1 ough he appears to politics until within the last ten years, when he has begun to profit by his father's experience in the manage ment of Legislatures and Conventions, and has proved a successful student in that school of polities. He is a shrewd and daring leader, and troubles himself little over consequences. He has never aimed to popularize himself, even in his party, and discards all sentiment as an instrumentality in governing men. He has never held political office, and never aspired to one, with the single exception of a seat in Gen. Grant's Cabinet several years ago, when his failure caused an estrangement between the President and the Camerons, which has been recently

For a number of years Mr. Cameron was President of the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, in which position he was succeeded by Col. Thomas A. Scott, when the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad obtained a controlling interest in the Northern Central. He was a prominent member of the last State Convention which met at Harrisburg in March, and was by it selected as the head of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Presider tial Convention at Cincinnati. Notwithstanding his brief experience in politics, "Don" Cameron, as he is universally called, is regarded as one of the shrewdest and most influential politicians in Pennsylvania. He is a man of ability and possesses administrative powers of a high order. For some years past he has entertained an ambition for a seat in the Cabinet, which he has at last reached.

A SERENADE TO MR. CAMERON

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 22.-The announcement this afternoon of the appointment and confirmation of J. Donald Cameron as Secretary of War caused considerable commotion here. Mr. Cameron has informed the agent of the Associated Press that he has not yet decided upon the acceptance or declination of the position. A large number of the citizens of Harrisburg, irrespective of party, headed by a band of music, paid their respects to Mr. Cameron this evening. After having been introduced by Mayor Patterson, Mr. Cameron thanked the citizens for the compliment tendered him, but, owing to indisposition, begged to be excused from making any further remarks.

THE GRAND EXPOSITION.

OPENING ON SUNDAY.

NO DECISION UNTIL JULY-PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, May 22.-It seems to be prefty well settled that the "Sunday-opening question," as the desirability of opening the Exhibition daily has now come to be called, will not be disturbed by the Cencunial authorities at least until the special inceting of the Commission on the 1st of July. One of the questions asked in the secret session Saturday was whether the Executive Committee, which sits and exercises power during the recess, would have the power to reverse the action of the Commission on this point, and throw open the doors. It was distinctly answered, "No," by Mr. Morrell, Chairman of the Committee. Apropos of this much incoted question, the two mass meetings of the citizens in favor of opening on Sunday are now to be followed on Wednesday night by a combined effort on the part of the supporters of the Centennial Commission in clesing the Exhibition on the "First day of the week, commonly called Sanday." The call, elaborately adver-Mayors of the city, leading lawyers, bank presidents,

The idea in the mind of the Commission in adjourning till the 1st of July was understood to be to give the Board of Finance time to come to a conclusion as to the rate of allowance to be made each Commissioner on ill afford to attend to their duties here without pay or an expense account. Now that the entente cordiale is re-stored between the two bodies it is understood that the Board of Finance will be just if not liberal in their allow ance of expenses to each Commissioner. By July also the country will have been fully heard from on the Sun day-opening question, and it can be legislated about more advisedly than it has been up to this time. very nearly certain that these matters will detain the Commission only a week, and then there will be an ad-

VIEWS IN THE VARIOUS RUILDINGS. THREE UNIQUE RESTAURANTS - MACRINERY EX-HIBITS-GREAT STATUES-BLACKMAIL.

TEROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, May 22.—There was a touch of midsummer weather to-day. It was warm work eight-seeing in the Main Building and Machinery Hall, but the where the sun's rays produced no effect. The box-like oms of the Art annex, with their skylights, were, however, like so many ovens. Promenaders through the them, and if not, preferred the shaded paths, even if they led nowhere in particular. Rolling chairs were in brisk, demand, and the passenger rallway did a brisk business carrying from point to point people who dreaded the exertion of walking. A favorite tesort was the borders of the great tank in the Hadraulie annex, where a ore of pumps cooled the air with their jets and columns of water, and the great cataract-a buge iron pan on columns, making a fall 30 feet high and 30 wide-almost

The Turkish coffee house is nearly completed. It is a dome and brightly painted walls makes a striking ap fuxury. The establishment will have a rival in the for its smaller size by the attraction of an Arab orchestra, composed of three men and two women, who proprietor of this establishment, a stalwart man in shocks all received ideas of Oriental physiognomy by a* dance of bloade hair and beard. He speaks German in a curious, ejaculating way, firing off a few words at a time like a velley of grape-shot, and then stopping as if

grounds is the Vienna Bakery, that will be found in an out-of-the-way corner east of the Art annex. Its prices are altogether too high, but the articles served are so exceedingly good that it has secured a large run of custom Such coffee and bread as one gets nowhere out of Vienna may be had there. The Viennese waiter brings the pot of coffee in one hand, and the pet of hot milk in the other, and turns both in your cup at once, with a dexter-ity that you are sure he must have learned on the Ringone of the warm supporters of the new party. He was buckweek with its Semmeln and Kipfeln, you only need a member of the convention, and ran for Congress in | an orchestra to play one of Strauss's waitzes to make you imagine you are once more in the beautiful city "on the feated. Previous to this he had been a member of the bias Danube." The Vienna bread is of two kinds—a little fity Connell for three years, and been appointed a memoral boar about as big as a man's fist, very light and thoroughly baked, called a semmel, and a crescent shaped affair as thick as two flugers, termed a kipfel. The latter and you fail to comparing these rates with those charged in Vienna, and can find no reason why they should be 100 per cent higher.

Another popular refreshment place is the so-called

Dairy, a large rustic building, open at the sides, with an annex of canvas, which stands on the bank of Landslowne Vailey, near Horticultural Hall. The name is a isnomer, for no cows are kept, but the milk does n appear to have deteriorated in transit from the country. cream, cakes, strawberries, bread, milk, and pie are

sold at moderate prices. The German exhibit in Machinery Hall is one of metals rather than of machines. A huge pyramid of spiegel-cisen, resting upon a base of the chaik-like ore which no one not a metallurgist would suspect to contain iron towers nearly to the roof. It is from the Wissener Mines. Near by is an admirable collection of ores, in large masses, from various Prusslan mines. There is also a small collective exhibit of iron bars, nails, &c., from six different towns, and a pyramid of steel and brass wire The only noticeable machines are the gas motors from Hamburg and a set of brick-making apparatus from Berlin. Mr. Krupp has four guns in place, two field pieces with calesons and two boat howlizers—all steel breech-loaders. The great Krupo gan has not yet been got out of the steamship it came in, although it is now over three weeks since the efforts to remove it began, curious apparatus which nobody would be likely to guess the use of without an explanation. It comprises 12 machines, all appertaining to what is known as the Swedish movement cure. One is for strengthening the muscles of the back, another for the hands, a third for the ankles, a fourth enlarges the chest, a fifth gives somewhat the motion of a troiting horse, and the others have special ses connected with other parts of the human frame. The exhibitor is Dr. G. Sander of Stockholm, who works his novel apparatus every day from 3 to 5 o'clock, to the

great entertainment of a crowd of spectators. It appears that legal sharpers in this city are attempting to blackmail exhibitors of machinery by notifying to them that their inventions are infringements upon other patents and that they will be proceeded against if they do not call at the office of a certain law firm and arrange the matter. Last week several American exhibitors in Agricultural Hall found notices to that effect fastened on their machines. The pretended lawyers are no doubt windlers who count upon the dread strangers naturally feel at a prospect of getting into legal complication to extert money from them. If exhibitors who are thus molested will promptly notify the fact to the police they

will have no further difficulty.

A bronze statue of Elias Howe, the inventor of the ewing-machine, has been placed on the bank of the lake, near Machinery Hall. It is a contribution to the Art Department, and Mr. Sartain has wisely given it a position out-of-doors, where it appears to much better advantage, mounted on a high pedestal, than it would if brought down to the test of close inspection. The gigantic statue of America, designed to be erected as a beacon on Bedloe's Island, in New-York Harbor, will, it is expected, arrive on the Centennial grounds in the course of the Summer. A site is reserved for it on the lake.

I intended to have taken an earlier occasion to speak of the "Visitor's Guide to the Centennial Exhibition," published by Messrs, J. B. Lippincott & Co. In the 50 pages inclosed between its pretty red covers there is condensed a surprising amount of information about the Exhibition and the city, arranged in admirable shape for reference and supplemented by a map of the grounds, and one of the portion of Pailadelphia containing points of interest. Typography, paper, and illustrations are all good. The book is sold by boys in uniform, at 50 cents for the clothbound edition and 25 cents for the edition in paper covers.

The purchaser can take his choice of four languages, the work appearing in English, French, Spanish, and Ger-

Among the "appearances" since the Exhibition started, is a new 8-page Sunday Journal called The Sentry. From the name of C. E. A. Mc Genchy at the head of its olumns as editor, and from the bright style of writing that characterizes the paper, it would seem that The Danbury News fun is to be cast upon Philadelphia Sun

CENTENNIAL TOPICS. It is thought that all parts of the Exhibition will be in perfect condition by the end of the present

It is specially mentioned that Russia's space is rapidly filling. Portugal and Turkey are making considerable progress. France has nearly completed

- It has been ascertained that 7,000 persons from Mississippi will visit the Exhibition during the months of July and September.

- Sheds are now provided for those who desire to drive to the Exhibition in their own vehicles. -The photograph of the holder in a free ticket

will be rigorously insisted upon after June 1. -The Philadelphians plume themselves upon the exceeding elegance and beauty of the surgical instruments manufactured in that city and now on exhibition-the lovely forceps and the charming splint which is spoken of as "a boon of comfort" to many a sufferer, to say nothing of the hip-joint apparatus and the vest for broken ribs. This must be a very

THE EXCISE CRUSADE.

pleasing part of the show.

RESULT OF SUNDAY'S ARRESTS. THOROUGHNESS OF THE WORK OF THE POLICE-

PROTESTS TO THE BOARD-DISPOSITION OF THE PRISONERS-WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS SAY. There was considerable excitement at the

Police Central Office yesterday over the large number of arrests that were made for violations of the Excise law on Sanday. The returns yesterday were full of the liquor cases, and the clerks did not get their books written up until late at night. The whole number of arrests for all offenses from Saturday night at 12 o'clock up to Sunday night at 12 o'clock was 1,075, and over half of these were for violation of the Excise law. The returns show that the police paid attention to almost all the liquor and lager-beer dealers in this city. The arrests for the police day, that is, from 6 a. m. on Sunday to 6 a. m. on Monday, for violations of the Excise law were as follows: First Precinct, 8; Fourth, 11; Fifth, 34; Sixth, 4; Seventh, 5; Eighth, 39; Ninth, 35; Tenth, 10; Eleventh, 15; Twelfth, 11; Thirteenth, 17; Fourteenth, 17; Fifteenth, 29; Sixteenth, 6; Seventeenth, 20; Eighteenth, 39; Nineteenth, 40; Twentieth, 13; Twentyfirst, 24; Twenty-second, 14; Twenty-third, 2; Twentyseventa, 13; Twenty-minth, 46; Thirty-first, 2: Thirty-second, 13; Thirty-third, 3. The largest number of arrests were made in the

Twenty-nenth Precinct, under charge of Capt. Steers. Superintendent Walling instructed Capt. Steers to be especially careful that no liquor was permitted to be sold in the Hippodrome, be, ause if the law was violated there it surely would be followed by a complaint. At five different times during the day Capt. Steers's men went into the Hippodrome and arrested the barkeepers. Each time that an arrest was made a new man was put in his place, and the sale of liquor went on. It was stated that 100 men had been emptoyed for this emergency, and as fast as one was arrested and taken away another was ready to spring into his place. It is stated also that the proprieters of the Hippodrome were not at all dis-couraged by the police raid. Taey claim that their bar is not conspicuous to the outside public, only those who pay \$1 to enter the garden being permitted to patronize it. It is further reported that a special ticket is to be issued, by which entrance can be gained to that portion The large hotels that kept their bars open were all

visited by the posice about the middle or the latter part of the afternoon. The Grand Central on Broadway sold liquor over the bar until 4 p. m. Then the barkeeper was arrested and the bar closed. This was a fair type of the work at the other hotels. The police came in quietly, and treated the proprietors and the prisoners with great courtesy. This was not so, however, in all the places, and some of those who were taken to court expressed themselves in a manner more emphatic than polite at the treatment which they received. Mr. Nolan of the Woodsiders and the door was locked. Several gentle-men were eating breakfast when the officers, who were in civilian's dress, carne there. His brother was taken to court, but was not held. The greater number, nevertheless, of those who were arrested were held

held at the Police Central Office, which was attended by President Smith and Commissioner Nichols, Aldermen J. Reilly, Secry, and Keenan, Commissioner Howe, and other prominent persons. Alderman Rellly spoke in strong terms against the action of the police in this matter. President Smith explained that the Board had given no special orders to cause this action by the force, but they had simply enforced the law as it stood on the statute-book. Other gentle-men expressed the opinion that there was no tention when the law was enacted, to deprive Germans and other persons from pursuing their recreations and and other persons in Paragraph of the said simusements on Sundays. Commissioner Nichols said that he and ratood that the law was meant to compel the decent observance of the Sabbath. He said that he never untenanced such action by the police as was taken last Sunday, and such a thing should not occur again without his protest. Those present were assured that the matter would be brought up in the meeting of the Board to-Jay, and such action taken as would prevent any such whole sule arrests as were made last Sunday.

The Mayor's office was visited yesterday by a large number of politicians, who came to protest against the enforcement of the Sunday Liquovlaw. Mayor Wickham tated that he had been absent for several days, and con equently knew nothing about the matter until he read what appeared in the morning papers.

Gen. Smith, President of the Board of Police, stated

that the action of the police on Sunday was not by any special order that had been issued by the Board in regard to the enforcement of the Excise law. When the new Board was organized, the police were instructed that the aw must be enforced, but it was not expected that any riven to its enforcement. It was brought to given to its chloreenism.

notice of the Board that while the Excise law was being rigidly enforced in some of the precincts, in others, especially those up town, no noffice was taken of the fact that lager beer or liquer was sold on Sunday. Capt, Ward was put on trial upon the charge of permitting liquer to be sold in Central Park danden, and superintendent Walling was informed that the law must be enforced impartially against all. That was all that the Board of Folice had to do with the matter. Any citizen could have gone before the Grand Jury and had a captain of the precinct indicted who permitted a violation of the law. Superintendent Walling merely did his duty when he called the aftention of the captains to the fact that they were in danger of tosing their positions unless they saw that the law was impartially enforced in their presaw that the law was impartially enforced in their prethey were in danger of iosing the saw that the law was impartially enferced in their presaw that the law was interest know hist Summer that this law was on the statute book and yet they have taken in measures to seeme its repeal. As long as the obnoxion measures to seeme its repeal.

statute is upon the books the police have no choice except to enforce it farly and impartially as far as they are able.

Police Commissioner Nichols substantially said the same as President Smith. Superintendent Walling said that whenever his attention was directed to the fact that any law was being enforced untarty it was his duty to inquire into the matter. Persons came to him and stated that the police would shat up the small dealers on Sanday, but would not touch the large places. Thus his attention was called to alloged violations of the Excise law. He instructed the Inspectors that the Excise law must be entored impartially He especially called the attention of the hispectors to those places that had been spoken of to him. It is necessary that a sale of an intoxicating beverage should be shown to enable an officer to make an arrest. He could not close the place as a disorderly house. The law distinctly says that the failure on the part of a policeman to enforce certain laws is a misdemenance, and he could be indicted before the Grand Jury upon proper evidence. The Superintendent added, that therefore he had no choice except to enforce the law. Complaints had been made that the Excise law was enforced in some districts and not in others, and having his attention thus called to the matter, he was obliged to issue instructions to the Inspectors.

The causal weekly meeting of the Liquo- and Beer Dealers's Benevolent and Protective Association was held yesterially afternoon at Patham Hall, John Keenan presiding. The raid on Sunday was generally discussed, and the action of the police authorities was denounced. It was decided to hold a special meeting to take action in regard to the case of the members.

All the persons arrested on Sunday, where cases were not disposed of immediately, were taken to court yester-At the Tombs Police Court, before hears.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE LONDON, Monday, May 22, 1876.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Wm. ernon Harcourt (Liberal, Oxford) stated that he will to-morrow question the Government as to whether, be fore the final release of Winslow, the House will have an opportunity to consider the correspondence between the United States and the British Government in his case

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT GIVING WAY. Boston, May 22.—A special dispatch to The Herald from London says: England's last note abandons the objection to the surrender of Winslow based upon the that the treaty gives implied stipulation that the prisoner is liable for the "extraditable" off-use only. The Cabinet was surprised to find that some of the Crown advisers support Mr. Fish's denial of the implied stipulations.

WINSLOW TO BE AGAIN REMANDED. LONDON, Monday, May 22, 1876.

It is understood that the Government will ask that Winslow be further remanded to-morrow, and as Baron Poliock is not likely to make any difficulty, there is little probability of the prisoner's immediate discharge. Indeed the feeling is growing up here among those interested in the case, that the Government will ot adhere to its pr sent position, but will seek some other solution of the question than a refusal on its own responsibility to comply with the requirements of th treaty.

AN APPEAL TO THE COURTS RECOMMENDED. The Pall Mall Gazette, which has hitherto strongly in dersed the position of the Government, in a lea editorial to-day on Secretary Fish's letter of March 31, still maintains that the Government is obliged to obey the municipal law in preference to treaty stipulations, but says the Government ought to take steps to refer to the courts the question whether the Ashburton Treaty is excepted from the operation of the act of 1870. "In the last resort," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "it is a question not for law officers but for law courts, and there are recognized means of raising it in the latter for their de cision. Our Government will not be wholly free from responsibility to the United States until this question has been so raised and decided."

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS. LONDON, Monday, May 22, 1876.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Disraeli said, in reply to a question of Mr. Campbell, it was true that the Government was unable to concur in the proposal of the Northern Powers for the pacification of the Turkish provinces, and that it was impossible to publish the terms of the proposal until it had been formally communicated to the Porte.

WILHELMSHAFEN, Monday, May 22, 1876. The German squadron of iron-clads sailed to-day for the Mediterranean.

ENGLAND OBJECTS TO MENACING TURKEY. LONDON, Tuesday, May 23, 1876.

The Paris correspondent of The Times telegraphs that England has communicated to the foreign representatives at London the text of her reply declining to agree to which England principally objects is the decision of the three Powers that in case their friendly intervention should not effect a pacification, the six Powers unitedly would have to consider other and more efficacions measures. England tains this declaration contains the principle of armed intervention, and is a menace to the liberty and independence of Turkey. It is stated that necessarious have already commenced for a modification of this declaration is one to induce England to sign the proposals of the Conference. THE SULTAN TO BE DEPOSED.

The Daily Telegraph's special dispatch from Berlin says intelligence has been received in official quar-ters there from Constantinople, which indicates that the Sultan will probably be compelled to abdicate the throne very shortly.

VICTOR HUGO ON AMNESTY. Paris, Monday, May 22, 1876.

Debate on the Amnesty question was opened in the senate to-lay. The floor and galleries were growded with members and spectators.

Victor Hugo introduced a motion for complete amn and addressed the Senate. He urged that under the Republic the right of pardon was a prerogative of the Assembly. This right should not be abdicated and could only be exercised in the form of an amnesty. He drew an elaborate comparison between the Commune and the coup d' état. Napoleon's crime, he declared was greater than that of the Commune; yet the magistracy swore allegiance to the crime of the 2d of December, while it decreed transportation, the galleys, and shooting against the Commune. The hour had come to stigmatize the coup d'état by voting an amnesty fuil and complete M. Hugo was listened to with deep attention, and at

the conclusion of his speech was congrat lated even by the opponents of amnesty. The Bonapartists remained M. Tolain said: The Government fluds there

nothing to reply to in M. Hugo's speech." The motion was then rejected almost unanimously, about eight Radical Senators voting for it.

AMNESTY REFUSED THE FENIANS. In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Dis-

raeli replied to Mr. Brooks (Home Ruler, Dublin), who asked if he intended to advise the Queen to grant amnesty to "persons imprisoned for breach of al egiance to Her Majesty " Mr. Disraeli said that only 15 persons came within the category of Mr. Brooks's question. Two of these were convicted of murder, six are in English prisons, while the remainder are in West Australia, where most of them are merely under military super vision. Mr. Disraeli said, considering the circumstances, he cannot now recommend the granting of amnesty.

RETURN OF QUEEN MARIA CHRISTINAS MADRID, Monday, May 22, 1876.

Queen Christina has arrived at the Escurial. she will come to Madrid immediately, accompanied by

FRENCH NOTES.

Pauls, Monday, May 22, 1876. M. Girard (Republican) was yesterday elected Deputy at Melle. M. Peyrousse (Bonapartist), not M. David, was chosen at Auch.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, the member for Ajaccio, has written a letter to his constituents, wherein he says: "The Republic exists. Patriotism imposes it upon us. I accept it loyally and unreservedly."

LONDON, Tuesday, May 23, 1876. The Times's Paris dispatch reports the election of the following additional Deputies on Sunday: M. Vignaucourt (Rep.) for Orthez, M. Folliet (Rep.) for Thomon, M. Kerrisouet (Rep.) for Loudéac, M. Montpayrona (Rep.) for Lépinoy, the Due de Feltre (Bouapartist) for Guingamp, M. Malartre (Legitimist) for Yssingeaux.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Boston, May 22.-The Ladies' State Fair closed are Saturday night. About \$4,000 were realized. VINELAND, N. J., May 22.—The revival meetings ield by the Rev. E. P. Hammond are increasing in interest. Oswego, N. Y., May 22.—It was voted to-day to evy a tax of \$5,200, to be expended in celebrating the coming

St. John, N. B., May 22.—Two large steamers are

ROGERS FOLD, Penn., May 22.—Harrison Mc-Kinstry was instantly killed on Saturday while attempting to get on a train of cars. He was cut to pieces. DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 22.—The formal transfer of the Reckford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad instaken place. The name is changed to the St. Louis, Rock Island and Chrongo Railroad.

Incage Haufront.

Hoston, May 22.—The opinion of the Supreme aurit in the Pometor case will not be made public until acted from by the Executive Conneil, which will probably dispose of

Rosrow, May 22.—the Journal has authentic information that Winslow the forger will return to Boston if released, pro det no is treated leniently. He claims to be able to save his creditors the loss of nearly \$100,000.

QUEBEC, May 22.—The Premier has received official information from Ottawa that central of the Jesuit barracks property has been coded to the Quebec Government. This long vexed question is therefore at last settled. HULL, Ont., May 22.—The water yesterday swept away part of the Ayliner Road Bridge, making an excavation 25 test wide and 8 or 10 feet deep. The remainder of the bridge is being gradually washed away. Bisson's carding mill was wrecked and carried away by the water this morning.

HOSTON, May 22.—Thirty-three destitute Poles, who arrived here yesterday from New York, were to-day sent to the Amsiouse. The steamship company whose agent induced them to embark for this country will give bounds for their support or take them back.

POITSVILLE, Penn., May 22.—The continued illness of the jure Stine has compelled the Court to adjourn the Yost murder trial another week. The jury will not be discharged so long as there are hopes of the recovery of Stine, Should the jury be discharged it will cost over \$100,000 to up the one scale.